THE DAILY GAZETTE.

No. 352. COLORADO SPRINGS, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1879. Price, Five Cents

TELEGRAPHIC

The President Vetoes the Judicial Appropriation Bill.

What the Majority May Do About it.

Approval of the Army Appropriation Bill.

The Question of the Prince Imperial's Successor.

Progress of the South American War.

Proceedings of the Forty-Sixth Congress.

COLORADO.

The Decision.

Special to the Gazette.

DENVER, June 23.—The United States Circuit Court has delivered an opinion, holding that between the two companies, the A. T. & S. F. is entitled to be restored to possession; an order is to be served on the D. & R. G. such restoration, and if it cannot restore, by ...on of a receiver being in possession, that a ...rn of its reasons be made; that the possess...ly receiver is subject to future considera...

The ground of the opinion is that whether Judge Bowen's order is legal or illegal it ...made a pretext for acquiring possession; the order did not ...in delivery. Judge ...ler concurs. Express directions were given ...the present case that no attempt should be ...le to interfere with the possession under the ...cent orders, the only duty being to serve the ...er on the D. & R. G. Co.

Proceedings in Judge Hallett's Court.

Special to the Gazette.

DENVER, June 23. Judge Hallett's decision ...quite lengthy, and occupied half an hour or ...e in its delivery. It was entirely unexpect...ed, as it had been generally understood that ...filing of the record, and hearing upon the ...its, would precede any final adjudication. ...vever, when the judges took their seats, ...ge Hallett immediately proceeded to deliver ...opinion as to what he considered the law on ...question of a writ of restitution, stating ...so far as it appeared from the record in the ..., which consisted of the sworn copies ...ch Messrs. Teller and Reed had forwarded ...Del Norte for the purpose of filing, and ...ch had been returned and endorsed as filed; the removal papers had been filed with ...s. F. Meyer, who was at one time clerk of ...district court, on the 9th day of ..., 1870; that the injunction was ...ed on the 10th; that the filing ...these removal papers ousted the court of ...diction and therefore the writ of injunction ...an unlawful process; that it further ap...ed by the papers before them that the D. & ..., under this unlawful process got posses... and that they deemed it their duty to re... possession to the party who had in this ...ner been unlawfully ousted; that he had ...diction in the matter and should issue an ...r to that effect; that an order should now ...issued which was to be prepared by the ...nsel for the A. T. & S. F., and submitted to counsel on the other side to the effect that ...e cause to shown within a period fixed, three days, why possession should not be ...vered. Judge Hallett dwelt upon the ap...intment of a receiver, and said distinctly ...nothing as to him had been adjudicated, ...that it was a question for future consid...ion.

...ustice Miller also delivered a verbal opinion ...which he stated that he concurred in the ...ws of Judge Hallett that the case was of a ...ovable character and that if the process had ...n unlawfully used restitution could be ...nted. He stated further as his opinion that ...much as the removal papers had been filed ...ore the injunction was issued the issuance of ...writ subsequently was rendered void.

Subsequently argument was had upon the ...on case, which was moved by Judge Grant; ...o dwelt at considerable length upon the ...ver of the court to maintain a bill to prevent ...execution of a mandate of the United ...tes supreme court.

Judge Usher, in arguing for the D. & R. G., ...ed that the only point in the controversy re...iring to be decided was one of a private ...racter between two corporations of the state ...Colorado, the Pueblo & Arkansas Valley R. ...Co. and the D. & R. G. Ry. Co., whereof ...U. S. court had no jurisdiction whatever, ...l that they therefore could not stop the man... ...of the court but was bound to execute; that ...ne of the points raised by the so called sup...mental bill of the P. & A. V. R. R Co. in...ved a single question of a controversy be...een citizens of different states or of the con...uction of an act of congress or a constitutional ...estion or any other matter whereof the U. S. ...urt could properly take cognizance.

Mr Beckwith who had replied to the argu...nt of Judge Grant made some assertions as to the misdelivery of the D. & R. G. Co. which Judge Usher flatly and unequivocally denied. It is presumed that a decision as to the execution of this mandate will be rendered shortly.

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of the Forty-Sixth Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 23. Senator Wallace, from the committee on appropriations, reported the house concurrent resolutions fixing the date of final adjournment, with the amendment, substituting Wednesday, the 25th of June, at 5 p. m., instead of Tuesday, the 27th.

Senator Windom objecting to its present consideration, it went over till to-morrow.

After passing a few unimportant bills, an executive session was held.

HOUSE.

Under a call of states for bills for reference, many were introduced, mainly of a private character.

The president's secretary delivered the message in writing, vetoing the supplementary judicial bill, also announcing that he had signed the army bill.

President's Veto.

WASHINGTON, June 23. The following is the full text of the president's veto on returning the judicial expense bill to the house of representatives:

After a careful examination of the bill entitled, An act making appropriations for certain judicial expenses, I return it herewith to the house of representatives, in which it originated, with the following objections to its approval:

The general purpose of the bill is to provide for certain judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, for which sum $2,690,000 is appropriated. These appropriations are required to keep in operation the general functions of the judicial department of the government, and if this part of the bill stood alone there would be no objections to its approval. It contains, however, other provisions to which I desire especially to ask your attention.

At the present session of congress, a majority of both houses, favoring a repeal of the congressional election laws embraced in title 26 of the revised statutes, passed a measure for that purpose, as a part of the bill entitled, An act making appropriations for legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes.

Unable to concur with congress in that measure on the 29th of May last, I returned the bill to the house of representatives, in which it originated, without my approval, for that further consideration which the constitution provides on reconsideration. The bill was approved by less than two thirds of the house, and failed to become a law. The election laws, therefore, remain valid enactments, and the supreme law of the land, binding not only upon all who are charged with the duties and responsibilities of legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the government. It is not sought by the bill before me to repeal the election laws. Its object is to defeat the enforcement of the last clause of the first section, which is as follows: "And no part of the money hereby appropriated is appropriated to pay any salaries, compensation, fees, or expenses under or in virtue of title 26 of the revised statutes, or of any provision of said title 26 of the revised statutes." The foregoing clause relates to elective franchise, and contains laws now in force regulating congressional elections.

The second section of the bill reaches much further. It is as follows: Sec. 2. That sums appropriated in this act for all persons and public service embraced in its provisions are in full for such persons and public services for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, and no department or officers of the government shall, during the next fiscal year, make any contract, or incur any contract, or any liability for pay of money under any of the provisions of title 26 of revised statutes of the United States, authorizing the appointment or payment of any special deputy marshals for service in connection with the elections or on election day, until an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or pay such liabilities shall have first been made by law. This section of the bill is intended to make extensive and essential changes in existing laws. The following are provisions of statutes on the same subject which are now in force:

Section 26. No department of the government shall expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of the appropriations made by congress for that fiscal year or involve the government in any contract for future payment of money in excess of appropriations.

Sec. 27. No contract or purchase on behalf of the United States shall be made unless authorized by law or is under an appropriation adequate to its fulfillment except in war and navy departments for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, and quarters, or transportation which, however, shall not exceed the necessities of the current year.

The object of these sections of the revised statutes is plain. It is, first, to prevent any money from being expended unless appropriations have been made therefor and second, to prevent the government from being bound by any contract not previously authorized by law, except for certain necessary purposes in the war and navy departments. Under the existing laws a failure of congress to make the appropriations required for the execution of the provisions of election laws would not prevent their enforcement. The right and duty to appoint general and special deputy marshals, which they provide for, would still remain, and the executive departments of the government would also be empowered to incur the requisite liability for their compensation. But the second section of this bill contains a prohibition not to be found in any previous legislation. It is designed to render election laws inoperative and dead letter during the next fiscal year. It is sought to accomplish this by omitting to appropriate money for their enforcement, and by expressly prohibiting the department or officers of the government from incurring any liability under any of the provisions of title 26, of the revised statutes, authorizing the appointment or payment of general or special deputy marshals for service on election days, until an appropriation sufficient to pay such liability shall have first been made.

The president is called on to give his affirmative approval to positive enactments which in effect deprive him of ordinary and necessary means of executing laws still left on the statute book and embraced within his constitutional duty to see that such laws are executed. If he approves of the bill and thus gives to such positive enactment the authority of law he participates in the curtailment of his means of seeing that the laws faithfully executed while the obligation of law and his constitutional duty remains unimpaired. The appointment of special deputy marshals is not made by a statute of a spontaneous act of authority on the part of any executive or judicial officer of the government, but is accorded as a popular right of citizens to call into operation this agency for securing the freedom of elections in any city or town having 20,000 inhabitants or upward. Sec. 2021 of the revised statutes puts it in the power of any two citizens ... of such city or town to require of the marshal of a district the appointment of these special deputy marshals. Thereupon the duty of the marshal becomes imperative and its non-performance will expose him to judicial mandate or punishment, or to removal from office by the president as circumstances and his conduct might require.

The bill now before me neither revokes this popular right of citizens, or relieves the marshals of the duty imposed by law. I forbear to enter again upon any general discussion of the wisdom and necessity of election laws, or the dangerous and unconstitutional principle of this bill, and the power vested in congress to originate appropriations, involves the right to compel the executive to approve legislation which congress may see fit to attach to such bill, and under penalty of refusing the means needed to carry on the essential functions of the government. My views on these subjects have been sufficiently presented in special messages sent by me to the house of representatives during the present session. What was said in those messages I regard as conclusive to my duty in respect to the bill before me.

The arguments urging these communications against the repeal of the election laws, and against the rights of congress to deprive the executive of that separate and independent discretion and judgment which the constitution confers, and requires, are equally urgent in opposition to this bill. This measure leaves the powers and duties of the supervisors of the elections untouched. The compensation for these officers is provided for under permanent laws, and no liability for which an appropriation is now required, would therefore be incurred by their appointment, but the power of the national government to protect them in the discharge of their duty at the polls would be taken away. States employ both civil and military power at elections, but by this bill even civil authority to protect congressional elections is denied to it. The object is to prevent adequate control by the United States over national elections by forbidding payment of deputy marshals, and officers who are clothed with authority to enforce election laws. The fact that the laws are deemed objectionable by the majority of both houses of congress, is urged as a sufficient warrant for this legislation.

There are two lawful ways to overturn legislative enactments; one is their repeal, and the other by the decision of a competent tribunal against their validity. The effect of this bill is to deprive the executive department of the government of means to execute laws which are not repealed, which have not been declared invalid, and which it is therefore the duty of the executive of every other department of the government to obey and to enforce.

I have in my former message on this subject expressed my willingness to concur in suitable amendments for the improvement of election laws, but I cannot consent to their absolute and entire repeal, and I cannot approve legislation which seeks to prevent their enforcement.

(Signed.) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, Executive Mansion.

June 23d, 1879.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Dangerous Picnic.

CHICAGO, June 23.—A Bohemian Sunday School organization had a picnic yesterday at Silver Leaf Grove, a suburb of the city. Various gangs of drunken roughs were very troublesome to the party, so much in fact that the persons in charge of the picnic sent for a company of Bohemian sharp shooters to protect them. The latter arrived on the grounds at 6 o'clock in the evening and shortly after one of them had a quarrel with a turbulent fellow named Clark and gave him a good threshing and had him ejected from the grounds. Clark told his story to a big crowd outside and they immediately began hurling broken bricks, stones and other missiles at the picnic party. Lieutenant Ladiver of the sharp shooters had a long roll sounded and had the men formed in line with fixed bayonets, and charged the crowd outside the gate, until they fell back, and the grounds were cleared of the intruders and roughs. The latter kept on throwing stones among the picnicers, however, till the sharp shooters became so exasperated that they opened a desultory fire on the crowd, which it is said resulted in two or three regular volleys, Lieut. Ladevier having given the order to fire, and says his men fired only after great provocation. When the affair became known, two large squads of police were sent to the scene, and the entire company arrested and marched to the station house, where seventeen were then remanded, and the remainder of them released.

Plans of the Majority.

WASHINGTON, June 23. A caucus of the house of representatives to-day immediately after the reading of the president's message vetoing the bill making appropriations for the judicial expenses of the government, developed that there were three distinct propositions entertained by the majority as the most practicable to be pursued: The one having apparently the largest number of supporters contemplated a resolution fixing the time for adjournment sine die; and that another bill identical with the vetoed measure be passed and sent to the president; and if he should again return it without his approval, adjourn, and permit the bill to fail.

A second proposition was to pass a joint resolution extending till next January, the appropriations on the basis of the present, providing for judicial expenses, with the proviso that no portion of the money thus appropriated shall be used for the payment of deputy marshals or supervisors at elections; and in the event of the non approval of the president, to adjourn sine die.

The Southern Pacific

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—A Tucson, Arizona special says that a letter from a well informed person, dated Guaymas, June 13, says the commencement of the building of the Guaymas and El Paso railroad by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe company, awaits the approval of certain modifications in the concession heretofore made which is likely to delay the beginning of the works.

FOREIGN.

Prince Imperial's Successor.

LONDON, June 23.—A Paris dispatch says the embarrassment of the Bonapartists is increasing. Paul De Cassagnac is reproached with ... in putting forward the claims of Prince Victor Bonaparte to the imperial succession. In the Sunday issue of Pays, De Cassagnac admits that nothing has been officially decided, though perhaps a decision may be made in a few days. It is believed Rouher announced in ignorance of the will in favor of Prince Victor because he considered its validity doubtful unless Prince Jerome Bonaparte consents to waive his claims.

Prince Jerome is very reticent since his arrival in Paris, and is apparently waiting the action of Rouher. It is believed that Prince Jerome will agree to be a pretender himself or permit his son to become one. In the event of Prince Victor endeavoring to temporize, in not distinctly accepting the position, Bonapartists will probably fall back on Prince Charles Napoleon, president of the Corsican council. General Prince Charles is forty years of age. He has no sons or royal connections, and is a much less probable candidate than Prince Victor.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Complete anarchy prevails in Southern Epirus.

Major Cavagonani has arrived at Simla and will start for Cabul in July. The Ameer will send an escort to Shutaragain in the pass to meet him.

A telegram from Callao states that the Peruvian ironclad turret ship Hascar bombarded Autofagasta and captured two Chilian transports. The Chilian man-of-war Cavadauga, wooden, stranded. There has been an undecisive engagement between the Hascar and Chilian ironclads.

Business Locals.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

From time immemorial personal adornment has been practiced by the human race, and the standard of civilization of any nation, ancient or modern, can with unerring certainty be determined by it. While it is most justifiable with men it is the absolute duty of woman to beautify her person by all the little arts which fashion, that true indicator of advancement, suggests. It is an old adage and a true one that to be out of the fashion is to be out of the world. There is no adornment so important as that of the head and none again so natural as the hair. Hence it is anticipated that our endeavors to place within the means of any lady to purchase the most beautiful head-dress of the day will be appreciated. We would call your attention then to the new coiffure, it being pronounced by all as the nicest head dress ever invented, and with which a lady can with ease dress her own hair in the most fashionable and becoming manner. Thanking those that have favored us with their work, and to those wishing our services in making anything to be had in a first-class hair establishment, we would say, call immediately as we only remain one week more. We are now offering bargains in switches. Real human hair switches, three stems, nearly one yard long, only $2.00.

Yours Respectfully,
W. BROCKWAY AND WIFE,
at Miss Vance's Millinery Store.

6-22-tf

Koumiss, or Milk of Wine, the celebrated remedy for Dyspepsia, Pulmonary troubles and Kidney Diseases, can now be obtained at Sagendorf's Drug Store. This drink is unequalled as a food, containing a large quantity of Carbonic Acid Gas, which enables it to be retained. 6-12-tf

When in need of Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, call at the cheap cash store of D. W. Robbins. 6 14tf.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR?

All quiet on the Potomac, except the ripple of excitement caused by Judge Hallett's latest decision. While discussing this new phase of the war, slip around to Hooker's; a good smoke will help you determine who is ahead at the present deal. tf

Fire Proof Roofing Paint at Brown's. 6-1-tf

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRY.

Dispatch and neatness. Fifty cents per dozen. Box 554, postoffice. 6-22-2*

At Crissey's you will find Vane, Calvert & Co.'s mixed paints, the best paints now in use. $1 90 per gallon. 5-30tf.

ART MATTERS.

I have secured the services of Mr. Frank R. Nims, of New York city, a recent student of the Academy of Design. He comes with the best recommendations, and is prepared to make all eastern styles of photos. Also, first-class portraits in oil, from life or photo, executed by J. Brom. Slinn, of St. Louis, a young artist of established ability. He has located his studio in my gallery. I have just added a new scenic background, of the "Garden of the Gods." Call and get a picture from this background. Rocky Mountain Views constantly on hand of all principal points of interest in this vicinity.

S. K. OLDROYD.

June 23d, 1879. 6 24 6

Wire doors at Crissey's from $2.50 to $2.75. 4-26 tf

CITY LOTS.

I have over 100 Choice Lots suitable for either Business or Residence. In different parts of the City, which I can sell at Reasonable Prices. Some of them I can sell

LOW DOWN FOR CASH.

Others I can sell at low prices; part cash, and balance in six months or one year. Also, bargains in

IMPROVED PROPERTY

Call and get PRICES and TERMS before buying.

CHAS. HALLOWELL,

Brick Office, Tejon street, just above Postoffice. Real Estate and Insurance Agent, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Painting, paper hanging, kalsomining at lowest prices. A. Brown, Tejon street. 5 10 tf.

Try the the dry Calsomine. Warranted to do better work than any other preparation in the city. At Sagendorf's. 5-4-tf

Just received, a large invoice of Drugs, Medicines, Fancy and Toilet Articles at Sagendorf's. 5-4-tf

"Calcicake," for Calsomining, all colors, best in the world, at Brown's. 6-1-tf

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby prohibited from depositing dead animals, rubbish, or filth of any kind on any of the lots or lands of the Colorado Springs Company, under penalty of the law. By order of the Board of Directors.

HENRY MCALLISTER, JR.,
3-25tf. Executive Director.

Artists' Materials at Brown's. 6-1-tf

Fresh roasted coffee every day at Hooker's grocery and tea store, Huerfano street. 6-24 2t

Durkee & Lee have just received a full line of Bows, Arrows, etc., for archery practice. Just the things for those desiring some pleasant and healthy out-door exercise. 5-30-2m.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

A fine flavored sweet drawing tea is preferable to a tasteless article and cheaper in the end. Try the teas kept at Hooker's new grocery and tea store, Huerfano street. 6 24 2t

Colored Lead for house painting all colors at Brown's. 6-1-tf

Go to J. H. Drinkwater's for rubber hose goods, lawn sprinklers, etc. 6-11-tf.

Consumers of tea are often the victims of their grocer, few of whom know how to buy tea. Intelligence in the selection of one's stock insures a good article to the customer. THERE IS SUCH A THING AS GOOD TEA. Find it at Hooker's tea store, Huerfano street. 6-24 2t

Take the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. and its connections—the great through car line to the East. Pullman Sleeping Cars and Palace Day Coaches are run through to Chicago and Toledo without change of cars from Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph. Horton's celebrated Reclining Chair Cars of the latest pattern and built expressly for this company, run through to Chicago. NO EXTRA CHARGE for seats. Also a Palace Day Coach runs through to Indianapolis without change. Passengers for all points east will find this the most desirable route. No other line makes faster time than the Hannibal & St. Joe and its connections. When you travel see that your tickets read via the OLD RELIABLE H. & ST. JOE, the great through car line. For maps and time-tables address H. D. PRICE, Western Pass. Agt., Kansas City. or T. PENFIELD, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, Hannibal, Mo. 5.27 tf

WANTED.

WANTED. A good girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. McAllister. 6 21 tf

WANTED. A girl to do general house work. Apply at Mrs. Sanders, Tejon street. 6 24 2*

WANTED. A good man. Enquire of T. E. Johnson. None but those well recommended need apply. 6 20 tf

WANTED. A competent woman to do general house work. Highest wages paid. Address Box 504. 6-17-tf

A FEW table boarders can be accommodated at No. 2 Hartwell Row, Kiowa st., just north of the Crawford House. 6.4 tf

WANTED A good canvasser to go out in the country in the interest of the WEEKLY GAZETTE.

TO LOAN.

TO LOAN.—Several thousand dollars on real estate. Security must be exceptionally good. Large sums preferred. Apply to CHAS STOCKBRIDGE. 6 7 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A flock of fine graded sheep. Terms reasonable. Address box 96, Colorado Springs. 6 24 tf.

FOR SALE Horses, Harness, Buggies and Spring Wagons, at all times, by SANDERS & AUX. 4-23-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP. A first-class fire and burglar proof safe. Apply at First National Bank. 2-27-tf

FOR SALE.—My entire interest in the Crystal Park Mining and Milling Co., consisting of 26,666⅔ shares of the capital stock. A rare bargain is offered. Must have money is my reason for selling. Call or address G. O. Pearce, Colorado Springs, Colorado. 6 21 tf

FOR SALE. Story and a half house containing eight rooms, pantry and closet. Lot 100x190. Barn and stables on lot. Desirable location. Terms easy. Enquire of Lewis Hager. 2-15-tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT. Two furnished rooms. Next house north Dr. Coombs' office. 6-18 tf

FOR RENT. A very desirable, furnished front, down stairs room, corner of Weber and Huerfano streets. Apply at GAZETTE office. 6-17-tf

FOR RENT. Mason & Hamlin's Organs. Apply to James Duncan, postoffice box 419, Colorado Springs. 6 15 to

FOR RENT. A nicely furnished 5 room house including bath room with hot and cold water, 5 blocks north of postoffice. Apply to E. P. Stephenson, GAZETTE Office.

TO LET. Furnished room with board. Also a few table boarders accommodated, in brick house on Kiowa street in rear of Crawford House. 6 3 tf

TO RENT.—Furnished rooms with or without board at Dr. Blake's, Pike's Peak avenue. A pleasant suite for a party of three or four. 5 28 tf

TO LET SADDLE PONIES.—For ladies or gentlemen. Apply at D. G. Lovell's, Kiowa street. 5 28 tf

TO LET.—A nicely furnished room in a good location. Apply at this office. 3 12 tf

FOR RENT Two nicely Furnished Rooms, with Board, on East Nevada, three doors north of Platte. 4 19 tf

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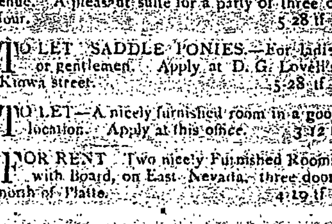

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First-class Rigs always on Hand

Opposite El Paso Bank.

Tejon Street. Colorado Springs.

6 4 1m J. M. GRAHAM, Prop.

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CONFECTIONERY!

Postoffice Block.

The largest stock of CANDIES to be found in the city kept constantly on hand. Groceries, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, and California Fresh and Canned Fruits.

FANCY CAKES for Weddings and Festivals made and ornamented on short notice and in a superior manner.

BREAD delivered daily to all parts of the city and Manitou.

A Lunch Room in Connection

WM. BUSH,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

SHIP ALL YOUR GOODS FOR

LEADVILLE,

IN CARE OF

TRUE & SUTTON,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants

Oldest and Best Grocery House in Town

TORNEY BROS.,

[SUCCESSORS TO R. MORRIS]

Watchmakers & Jewelers,

TEJON STREET,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

S. E. SESSIONS,

Contractor & Builder.

SHOP—In block opposite Post Office. P. O. Box 155.

All work promptly attended to. 4 18 tf

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An experienced, careful and skillful workman at ANY KIND of mechanical work or repairing.

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ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

The next statement of the A., T. & S. F. Co. will show a reduction of about $3,000 a day in the earnings.

The shippers are not in this fight, and there is no reason why they should be punished for the Atchison defeat.

We don't blame the A., T. & S. F. Co. for trying to get the road back. An income of $3,000 a day is not to be despised.

If the legislature was in session, and a church bill was under consideration, there might be a possibility of the A., T. & S. F. Co. getting the road back.

The writ of restitution will serve to cheer up the depressed spirits of the A. T. & S. F. party, and therefore cannot be said to have been issued entirely in vain.

From the present returns of the earnings of the D. & R. G. for local traffic, it is safe to conclude that the A., T. & S. F. were not stealing over $3,000 a day from our local road.

The *Register-Call* don't think much of Atchison lawyers and their affidavits. It says:—"A few more lawyers, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe will be kicked out of the state."

The Rocky Mountain *Sentinel*, published at Santa Fe, seems to understand the railroad situation in this state. It also sees the interest New Mexico has in the success of our local road.

Mr. Ewing says the currency question will be the prominent one of the Ohio campaign. Frank Hurd, a hard money democrat, says it will not, hence, advises hard money democrats to vote for Ewing. This party is alleged to have principles.

The Pueblo *Democrat* is usually gotten up with taste and judgment. But in Saturday's issue we noticed a religious notice and an Atchison notice mixed together. This is altogether too bad and brings up that unsavory reminiscence, the church bill.

If the democrats had wanted to put themselves right on the silver question they could have done so when Bayard offered his resignation. By accepting it and putting a silver man in his place, the Warner bill would have been before the senate in a regular way.

The writ of restitution might afford some satisfaction to the Atchison company if it were not for two things: *First* that Judge Hallett's court has only a concurrent jurisdiction with Judge Bowen's court, and *secondly* that the D. & R. G. Co. against whom the writ is issued has nothing to restore.

Teller and Hill will see the day in this state when they would cut off their right arms in order to expunge their recent record on the silver question. But the damned spot will not out.—*Denver News.*

The *News* must believe that the population of this state will be all silver bullion holders or foolish, for no others will condemn the action of our senators.

The *News* is mistaken if it expects to make party capital out the silver question. It was a democratic committee on finance that buried the Warner silver bill, a democratic senate that refused to resurrect it, and a democratic caucus which declined to accept the resignation of Mr. Bayard, the chairman of the finance committe, and the one who secured the burial of the bill.

If the "banana line," simply to gratify a childish spite, chooses to inconvenience every shipper, it cannot expect any generous patronage from shippers. It is a fact that many of our shippers here have frequently patronized the A., T. & S. F. Co. simply because they liked the line, and it is a poor return to keep back the freight as they are now doing.

The latest dodge to make money out of the government is the passage of the bill in the house providing for the exchange of the standard for the trade dollar. A year ago, owners of bullion had it coined into trade dollars, which were worth about 87 cents, and managed to put them into circulation as containing 100 cents. This gave a clear profit of thirteen cents. The government puts a premium on this fraud by redeeming them. It is not different in principle from providing for the redemption of counterfeit money.

The *Mining Record* in criticising Senator Hill's vote on the silver bill says "No loyal friend of the restoration of silver to the money service of the country was capable of such an act." We want to add that the *Record* is not a judge of what a loyal friend of silver ought to do. It is a soft-money sheet whose opinions on the silver question exactly tally with those of the greenbackers who hold that silver and gold are the twin relics of barbarism. The *Record* is not, and never has been regarded as a friend of silver. Its financial views are on a par with Brick Pomeroy and Sam Cary and are entitled to just as much respect and no more.

The people of the state have generally come to the conclusion—since the appointment of a receiver that the railroad question is settled. The Saguache *Chronicle* has been rather a sympathizer with the Atchison company, though no one who knows Judge Felton, the editor, will for one moment believe that his opinions have been influenced by any unworthy motive. In the last issue of the *Chronicle* the opinion is expressed that "it may as well be accepted as an accomplished fact that the lease is broken and that henceforth the two roads are to be operated independently, each striving to outspeed the other in building extensions and opening up new country."

The last number of *Harper's Weekly* contained a very sensible article on the subject of Grant for a third term and quotes the following statistics:

"During the first two years of General Grant's term of the presidency the republicans had 170 members in the house of representatives 118 from all the states of the north, and 52 from the south while the democrats had but 67 members 40 from the north, and 27 from the south.

"During the last two years of General Grant's term the republicans had but 106 members in the house 90 from the north, and 16 from the south—while the democrats had 186 members 97 from the north, and 89 from the south.

"When General Grant began his term of president, the republicans had 23 senators and the democrats had but 7 senators from the south; when he retired from office, the republicans had but 5 senators and the democrats had 27 senators from the southern states.

"During the first two years of General Grant's term the republicans had a majority of 103 in the house of representatives, while during the last two years that he was president, the democrats had 80 majority.

"As against the 97 democrats and 90 republicans from the north during the last two years that General Grant was president, there are now in congress from the same states excepting 4 members yet to be elected from California 125 republicans, and but 50 democrats."

The above statistics are certainly worth something. It is not right to blame Grant for all our disasters, but it is a matter of history that he could not prevent them. It has not yet appeared that there are any voters now in favor of Grant who were not in favor of him in 1874. Though we have always believed in General Grant's integrity, yet it is true that through his friends he was identified with the most disgraceful scandals of 1869-77. In the campaign of 1880 we do not want the republican party so identified with the corrupt revelations of 1873-4 as to give another Waterloo like that of 1874. The political struggles of the past three years have tended to greatly strengthen the republican party. And by nominating a candidate and by forming a platform with reference to the issues raised during this period, we may confidently hope to win a victory in 1880.

And where it Will Stay.

The Denver and Rio Grande is on top again. Just where it ought to be.—*Register-Call.*

We published a few days ago a statement in regard to the formation of the republican party. It seems that Michigan claims that the republican party was organized in that state July 6, or thirteen days before the meeting of the convention in Massachusetts. This view is supported by Henry Wilson in his "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America." As the date and manner of our birth must be interesting to all republicans we republish the following from Mr. Wilson's book:

"But whatever suggestions may have been made or whatever action may have been taken elsewhere, to Michigan belongs the honor of being the first state to form and christen the republican party. More than three months before the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill the Free Soil convention had adopted a mixed ticket, made of Free-soilers and Whigs, in order that there might be a combination of all the anti-slavery elements of the state. Immediately on the passage of the Nebraska bill, Joseph Warren, editor of the Detroit *Tribune*, entered upon a course of measures that resulted in bringing the Whig and Free-soil parties together, not by a mere coalition of the two, but by a fusion of the elements of which the two were composed. In Mr. Warren's own language, he took ground in favor of disbanding the Whig and Free-soil parties and of the organization of a new party, composed of all the opponents of slavery extension. Among the first steps taken toward the accomplishment of this vitally important object was the withdrawal of the Free-soil ticket. This preliminary purpose having been effected, a call was issued by him, to which the names of more than 10,000 citizens of Michigan were procured, for a mass convention. On the 6th day of July, 1854, the convention met in the city of Jackson in pursuance of this call and was very largely attended."

"A platform, drawn by the Hon. Jacob M. Howard, afterward United States senator from Michigan, was adopted, not only opposing the extension of slavery, but declaring in favor of its abolition in the District of Columbia. The report also proposed 'republican' as the name of the new party, which was adopted by the convention. Kinsley S. Bingham was nominated by the convention as the republican candidate for governor, and was triumphantly elected, and the state of Michigan, for the first time in a quarter of a century, arrayed herself against the pro-slavery democracy. The state, thus early, and, indeed, the first to array herself under the banner of republicanism as a distinctive organization, has always remained steadfast to its publicly announced principles of faith."

A Common Sense and Independent View.

We understand that Judge Miller will be in Denver in the course of a week or so, and it would seem that Judge Hallett's best way would be to defer action until his arrival, and then in conjunction with Judge Miller take up and dispose of all the cases now before the court. If a writ of restitution should now be granted there might be more trouble about the turning over of the property, and then it might turn out, in deciding some of the other cases, that the lease was void, or the terms of it had been violated or some decision upon some other point might make it necessary to turn the property over again to the D. & R. G.

To avoid the possibility of the collisions, which such orders might evoke, we think it would be better to hold this matter in abeyance, until all the cases can be decided. If such a course should be pursued, the A. T. & S. F. might complain that it was giving their opponents the benefit of their present advantage, illegally obtained, but the state has some rights in the matter, and its peaceable law abiding citizens do not want their lives and property jeopardized by the contention of two such powerful corporations, who are flooding the land with armed men. Let, if possible, the whole case be decided at one time, and in whose ever favor that decision may be, let the mandate be obeyed.—*Saguache Chronicle.*

Tally.

In the railroad controversy which has attracted so much attention, Colorado's legal talent has come brilliantly to the fore. Judge Reed of this city has especially distinguished himself. He has shown a wide acquaintance with law and a masterly ability in interpreting it, which has assisted the Santa Fe cause to a very marked degree. He has been aided by Messrs. Willard Teller and C. E. Gast, of Pueblo, in a very marked degree.—*Tribune.*

BANKS.

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RESIDENCE PROPERTY

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Comprising

4 lots 50x190 feet, with dwelling, barns, &c.

Two lots in Young's Addition to Colorado Springs.

House and lot in Colorado City.

My stock ranch in the beautiful and sheltered valley of Turkey Creek, 18 miles south of town.

One family carriage.

One fine buggy, horse and harness.

One fine Durham new milch cow.

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1st Entrance West of 1st National Bank

5 25 4m

Equalization Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the board of commissioners of El Paso county, sitting as a board of equalization, will be in session at the county clerk's office in said county on 7th, 8th and 9th days of July, 1879, for the purpose of correcting and completing the assessment roll of said county for the year 1879. The second meeting of said board of equalization will be held on the 21st and 22d days of July, 1879, at which time the board will hear and determine the complaints of all persons feeling aggrieved by any assessment.

IRVING HOWBERT, Clerk.

June 17, 1879. 6 18 tm

CALL AT THE NEW

MILLINERY STORE,

Opposite Postoffice, for your

Millinery, Dry Goods, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, &c.

Hats and Bonnets trimmed to order in the best and latest styles, and at the lowest prices.

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Wellesley's new block, opposite postoffice.

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Having a quarry of my own, containing the finest stone in the state, I am prepared to take contracts at the lowest prices. I will take unimproved lots in Colorado Springs in pay for mason work.

I can be seen at the Central Hotel, from 12 to 1 o'clock. 168-tf

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BAKERY.

WM. BUSH, baker, confectioner and dealer in California fruits, ice cream, &c. Postoffice block.

BOOTS & SHOES.

R. B. PERRY, dealer in Boots and Shoes. Rubber goods and ladies' goods a specialty. West side of Tejon street.

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CITY DRUGSTORE.—R. V. KENNEDY, dispensing druggist, corner Tejon and Huerfano streets, Colorado Springs, Colorado. Special attention given to compounding prescriptions at all hours.

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D. W. ROBBINS, dealer in clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes, hats, caps and furnishing goods. Huerfano Street.

FURNITURE & UNDERTAKING.

A. L. MILLARD & CO., dealers in Furniture and Undertakers goods. Open day and night. Opposite City Hall.

S. B. WESTERFIELD & CO., Huerfano Street, Opposite Gazette Office. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Carpets, Furniture and Undertaking. tf

HARNESS MAKERS.

OSCAR HAFNER, manufacturer of harness, saddles, &c. Tejon street.

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WILBUR & GOODRICH, Avenue stables, No. 107 Pike's Peak avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado. First class horses and carriages to let. Stock taken to handle and break. All diseases of horses treated.

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TODD & OSBORNE, dealers in fresh meats of all kinds, of good quality and at prices to suit the times. Market on east side of Tejon street. Highest market price paid for fat cattle, calves, sheep, and all kinds of meats.

A. J. DOWNING & CO., wholesale and retail dealers in Beef, Pork, Mutton, Game, Salt Meats, etc., City Market, Tejon street.

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COLORADO SPRINGS MUSEUM, W. B. Norton, proprietor. A fine line of Rocky mountain curiosities kept constantly on hand. Views $1.50 per dozen. Visitors welcome.

HARDWARE.

DURKEE & LEE, dealers in stoves, hardware, tinware and house furnishing goods. West side Tejon street.

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J. H. DRINKWATER, Plumber. All the latest goods kept in stock and all work done in a first-class manner. Shop and residence, Pike's Peak avenue, between Nevada avenue and Tejon street. 6 11 tf.

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J. C. HELM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office opposite El Paso County Bank. 8-4tf.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Accouchements and diseases of women and childhood a specialty. Room 7 Union Block. 5 29 1mo*

C. J. Reynolds. S. Davis.

Drs. Reynolds & Davis,

DENTISTS.

Office first door east of True & Sutton's, up stairs.

DR. W. L. BARTLETT,

WISHES to inform his friends and acquaintances that he has opened his Dental Rooms in Robbins & Arnold's block, over E. E. Hooker's new grocery store, Huerfano street. 6 1 1m

ALICE G. ROBBINS,

PROFESSIONAL Nurse. At Mrs. Pratt's, Nevada Avenue, between Pike's Peak avenue and Huerfano street. 5 22tf

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SPECIAL attention given to diseases of women and children. Residence corner of Tejon and Kiowa streets.

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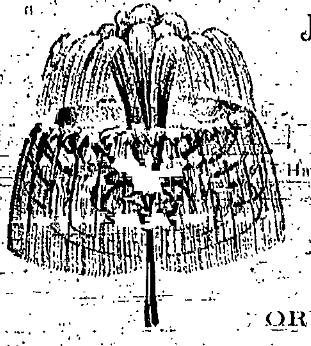

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Has the largest and most complete assortment of Plumbers' Materials in the city.

I GUARANTEE ALL MY WORK!

ORDERS FOR

Tapping & Plumbing

WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

J. W. FAIRFIELD,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE COLORADO SPRINGS.

Cigars! Cigars! Cigars!

The only place in the city where a really good Imported Key West or Spanish Cigar can be had is at

C. STOCKBRIDGE'S,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

The greatest pains are taken to select only the finest, and I guarante it to be what I advertise.

Call and try them. They are cheaper and better than any at any other house.

First, I buy in LARGER QUANTITIES than any other house. Second, none but the BEST GOODS are kept.

ALSO

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers and Ammunition,

Cheapest and Best Selection in town.

Remember the place,

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YOUNG & SAVIN,

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East Side of 16th St. between Wazee and Union Depot, Denver

Dealers and Contractors can find at our Yards and Ware-Rooms, after May 25th, 1879, a full line of Chicago and Colorado Lumber, especially suited to the requirements of this market, consisting of 6 10 1m

Flooring,	*Siding,*	*Ceiling*	*Moulding*
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Be sure you call and see them before you go elsewhere.

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THE WATER WITCH,

The new Motor now used in running our small job press. It is a little beauty and does splendid work.

Everyone is invited to call and see it in operation. GEO. E. HUGHES, Agent for Colorado.

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E. M. PECK,

Who has in stock a fine line of

Gentlemen's Piece Goods,

for Dress or Business Suits

which he will make to order and

Guarantee a Fit and the Best of Satisfaction.

Call and see my stock, which is equal to the best in Colorado.

Prices Always Reasonable.

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Call at Sign of "Broncho."

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Nevada Avenue,

(One block east of Postoffice.)

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SPECIMEN COPIES of the GAZETTE sent free on application.

A Plucky Servant Girl.

In the Wisconsin last evening was made brief announcement of the arrest of Dr. Herman Rœse, whose personal possessions, when taken into custody, proved that he has regularly followed the calling of professional sneak-thief and burglar. The "Doctor," by his card, offered to the Police station keeper while the ceremony of "booking" was being gone through with, gave information that he was Dr. Herman Rœse, that his business office was at No. 417 Wells street, and that he was a specialist physician and a manufacturer of patent medicines.

A few days since the boarding house of Mrs. Grove was visited by Rœse, who at once went to the room of a lodger named Roussopol, a pocket-book peddler, using a key to unlock the door, and soon afterward departed. The man on his return home missed a large amount of his stock, and informing the landlady of his loss, it was learned from a servant girl that the room had been entered as described by a person supposed by her to be an old acquaintance of Roussopol. The girl was sure she could identify the fellow, and yesterday afternoon she saw him in the street, and seized him in a vigorous grasp, and hung frantically and pluckily on until police officers took the fellow in charge. Upon being searched at the police station Rœse was found to have in his possession a large lot of skeleton keys in all designs, and other burglar outfit besides a quantity of stolen plunder. The arrest is one of notable importance, and all credit is due to the plucky servant girl, Henrietta Krueger by name. The following property found among the "Doctor's" effects has been identified and reclaimed to-day: Rings and locket, by Matilda Heiden; locket, by Mrs. Thierbach; ear-rings, breastpin, bed-spread, table-spread, and tidies, by Mr. Kœnig, of the Clifton House; pocket book, by Henry Wellheim; silver watch, by Henry Hoyer; silver watch and chain, by Oswald Reichel.

Rœse is a native of the city of Berlin, and his father a minister of the gospel. He posses an excellent education, and claims to hold a diploma showing that he is a medical graduate. He stated this morning that he never committed a theft previous to coming hither. Here he got hard up, and, seeing an opportunity, stole some articles of value. Other thefts followed, and he rapidly drifted into a career of theft and burglary. The skeleton keys found upon his person he claims to have made himself. *Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

John Newton.

At one time he gave nearly his whole time to spiritual study and meditation, was much in prayer and fasting, and carried his scrupulosity so far as hardly "to answer a question for fear of speaking an idle word." This state of mind, in and after and wiser mood, he denounced as "gloomy, stupid, unsociable, and useless." A chance perusal of "Shaftesbury's Characteristics" easily led him to adopt skeptical opinions. Human affection then came into play, and for the love of Mary Catlett, then in her fourteenth year, he abandoned his ship, was pressed into the royal navy, became a lieutenant, deserted, was recaptured and degraded to the rank of common seaman. He then exchanged into a merchant ship on her way to the coast of Africa. Here, to use his own words, he became "exceedingly vile." He became the overseer of a slave depot on the "Gold Coast," and sank into a bondage little, if any, better than the slaves themselves. He next became a partner in a slave depot, and "began to be wretch enough to think himself happy"—in the language of the country the white man was becoming black." Rescued by a friend of his family, not without unwillingness on his part, from this degraded and degrading position, he became a muster mariner, and made four [illegible] voyages. With a placidity equal to that of Whitfield, and which even the horrors of the middle passage could not disturb, he tells us that he experienced in his last voyage to Guinea "sweeter and more frequent hours of divine communion than he had ever elsewhere known;" he at another time said, "no employment afforded greater advantages to an awakened mind than the command of a slave ship." During the time occupied by these four voyages the religious impressions of his early life revived. His marriage with the object of his early attachment also tended to reclaim him from his vicious habits. While absent from home he mixed much with religious society in the West Indies, and in North America. There he met Whitfield, whose "ministry was exceedingly useful to him." Compelled by ill health to give up a seafaring life, he became a landing waiter in the custom house at Liverpool. His leisure hours were devoted to study. He became able to read the Scriptures in the original Greek and Latin, made himself acquainted "with the writers in divinity" at least in this estimation in Latin, French, and English." The result of these studies and of Whitfield's ministrations was a fixed resolve to "find a public opportunity to testify the riches of divine grace, thinking that he was, above most living, a fit person to proclaim that faithful saying that Christ Jesus came into the world to save the chief of sinners." *The Westminster Review.*

A New Poem by Chatterton.

During the demolition of some old houses in Brooke street, Holborn, a collection of newspapers, periodicals, &c., of the dates 1765-70 was discovered among a quantity of lumber, and disposed of as "waste" at one of the shops in the neighborhood. Among the packages thus sold a manuscript was found, and on examination a dramatic poem in blank verse was brought to light, numbering some eight hundred lines, and perfect with the exception of the first few pages, which, however, apparently only contained the title and possibly dedication. The poem is signed with the capital C of the Saxon alphabet, and it is now believed that it is from the pen of the unfortunate Chatterton, who committed suicide in a house in Brooke street in 1770. The poem deals with love and revenge, is laid in the second Charles's days, and abounds in many striking passages. The manuscript is now in the hands of Lord Houghton, who is of opinion with Dean Stanley, Mr. Swinburne, and other men of letters, that the manuscript is genuine. Arrangements are being made for its publication at an early date. *N. Y. World.*

Some Turkish Crimes.

An elderly Christian woman earned a livelihood for her infirm husband and numerous family by acting as a broker for the sale of jewelry in the harems of the wealthier class of Mussulmans. One day she was told to take all the jewels she had for sale to a house where she had occasionally been employed in her calling. Her husband accompanied her to the door of the harem, and said he would wait there for her, as he had been in the habit of doing. After he had stood at the door for several hours, he knocked, and three negresses appeared; and he asked them to tell his wife to come to him. They denied that his wife had come to the house that day, and treated him as a madman. He went home, hoping that she had, unseen by the black slaves, left the harem by some other door, and gone to their own house; but nothing had been heard of her there. For several days he went about the town inquiring for her without success. At last he happened to meet in the street the youngest of the three negresses whom he had seen at the Turkish house, a girl of 15; she stopped him, saying she was sorry for him, that she would tell him the whole truth; and then she related how her mistress had taken his wife into a room where there was a trap door opening above a deep vault, and there asked her to show the jewels she had brought. They were carefully examined, and placed on a divan. Her mistress then, with the help of the two other female slaves, pushed the poor woman into the vault, and closed the door over her. All this the girl said she had seen; and she added that they had heard his wife's cries until late at night, and supposed that she must then have died from the effects of her fall. In the morning, she continued, the body was taken out by a small staircase leading down to the vault from the court-yard, and buried in the garden by the same black slaves. Armed with this statement, the husband laid an accusation against both the Turkish lady and her two negresses. The tribunal ordered a domiciliary visit to the house, but nothing was found that could inculpate any one. He then applied for the summoning of the young negress to give evidence, but she was not summoned, and no trial took place, the husband of the lady being high in office, rich, and influential, which were three good reasons for screening his wife from justice. The jewels obtained by this abominable crime were worth £800, and their different owners, who had merely intrusted them to the murdered woman for sale, never heard more of them, though it is believed that the president and members of the tribunal had been requested, not without compliance, to select a few of them for the use of their harems. *Fraser's Magazine.*

Prices of Wild Animals in England.

Lions or tigers, £80 each; pumas, £30; leopards, £20; cheetahs, £40; black panthers, £150; clouded tigers, £300; jaguars, 30 to £50; ocelots, 3 to £10; Viverrine cats, £10; servals, £4; lynx, 5 to £15; hyenas, 12 to £30; Aard wolf, 40 to £100; civet cats, 2 to £10; paradoxihes, 2 to £5; ichneumons, £25; wolf, 5 to £10; silver fox, £10; coatimundis, or raccoons, £2; Polar bears, £25; brown bears, £10; Syrian or black bears, £12; Japanese or Himalayan bears, £15; sloths, £10; beavers, £40 the pair; porcupines, £6 each; agouti, £2. A rhinoceros costs from 400 to £1,000; the one now in stock is a young one, and worth about £500; it feeds, the attendant told us, on "sloppy food," which Mr. Jamrach interpreted to mean pig-wash, and passes a serene existence in confinement, dividing its time between consuming as much as it can hold and going to sleep. Elephants are cheaper in this country than in India, an African elephant being now only worth about £60, and an Indian elephant from 150 to £300. Indian tapirs cost about £150, and the South American specimens from 30 to £40; a llama or nylgherie will fetch 30 to £40; and a zebra is worth from 100 to £150, while kangaroos are sold at from 10 to £60 the pair. Monkeys vary much in price, ranging from the tiny marmoset at £1, to the chimpanzee, or orang outang at £100. Most of the animals enumerated above might be found somewhat inconvenient in a private menage, but birds are more manageable pets. Those who fancy them may purchase Australian finches, wimbles, Tasmanian devils, &c., at from 8s. to £2 a pair; while parrots, parroquets, lories, &c., range from 8s. to £50 the pair. *Saturday Review.*

The Good Horse—The Tipsy Rats.

A friend of mine is employed on a farm near Toronto, Ontario, where a horse belonging to the wife of the farmer is never required to work, but is allowed to live the life of a gentleman, for the following reason: Some years ago the lady above-mentioned fell off a plank bridge into a stream where the water was deep. The horse, which was feeding in a field close by, ran to the spot and held her up with his teeth till assistance arrived, thus probably saving her life. Was this reason or instinct? Again, a gentleman engaged in the business of distilling at Cincinnati has more than once told me that the rats in his distillery are in the habit of drinking any spirits spilled on the ground or left in open vessels, and that they often become in consequence, so tipsy that they cannot run, and are easily taken by hand. Which is this?—*Nature.*

PHIL. MOSHER

IS PREPARED TO DO

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Carriage and Wagon Repairing,

Plow Work and Everything in his Line.

SHOEING FINE HORSES A SPECIALTY.

Refers to Bacon & Son, or Cook & Shepherd. 5-14-tf

CARRIAGE MAKING.

J. J. Scholon,

A Practical Carriage and Wagon Maker, has bought out R. W. Mason's business on Huerfano Street, and solicits a share of patronage.

All Work Guaranteed. Light Work and Repairing a specialty.

6-12-1m

Retail Market Report.

Groceries.

Apples, dried, ℔ lb	[illegible]		[illegible]
Blackberries, dried, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Beans, ℔ lb	[illegible]	@	5
Coffee, Rio, ℔ lb	18	@	[illegible]
Coffee, Java, ℔ lb	35	@	40
Corn Meal, ℔ 100 lbs			1 80
Cherries, dried, ℔ lb	25	@	30
Currants, dried, ℔ lb	10	@	[illegible]
Coal Oil, ℔ gallon	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Lard, ℔ lb	[illegible]	@	12½
Prunes, ℔ lb	[illegible]	@	12½
Raspberries, dried, ℔ lb	40	@	
Raisins, ℔ lb	15	@	20
Sugar, brown, ℔ lb	9½	@	10½
Sugar, extra C, ℔ lb	11	@	
Sugar, A coffee, ℔ lb	11		
Sugar, cut loaf, ℔ lb	[illegible]		
Sugar, powdered, ℔ lb	15		
Tea, green ℔ lb	50	@	1 00
Tea, black, ℔ lb	75	@	1 00
Bacon, ℔ lb	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Hams, ℔ lb	[illegible]	@	[illegible]

Meats and Game.

Sausage ℔ lb			
Beef, ℔ lb	[illegible]	@	20
Dried Beef, ℔ lb	15		
Corned Beef, ℔ lb	[illegible]	@	15
Turkeys ℔ lb			22
Chickens, ℔ dozen	6 00	@	7 00
[illegible], ℔ lb	8	@	20
Sausage, Bologna, ℔ lb	15		
Veal, ℔ lb	16	@	20

Wholesale Price Current.

Apples, ℔ bbl	$5 00	@	5 50
Potatoes, per 100 lbs	1 00	@	1 25
Cheese, (Swilham)	12½	@	
Coal (Canon) per ton	4 75	@	[illegible]

Butter and Eggs.

Butter, ranch, ℔ lb	25	@	30
Eggs, states, ℔ dozen	15	@	20
Eggs, ranch, ℔ dozen	20	@	25

Vegetables.

Beets, new, ℔ lb	2½		
Cabbage, ℔ lb	3	@	4
Onions, ℔ lb			
Potatoes, ℔ lb	1	@	1½

Flour, Grain, Hay, Etc.

Corn, ℔ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 35
Oats, ℔ 100 lbs	1 80	@	
Corn Chop, ℔ 100 lbs	1 35	@	1 40
Mixed Feed, ℔ 100 lbs	1 50	@	
Corn Meal, ℔ 100 lbs	1 75	@	1 90
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs	1 00	@	
XXXX Flour, ℔ sack	3 15	@	3 25
Hay, ℔ ton	15 00	@	20 00

Lumber, Shingles, Sash, Etc.

Colorado Clear, 1¼, 1½ & 2 in., ℔ M	35 00	@	40 00
Clear, 1 in., ℔ M	35 00		
Flooring, D & M, ℔ M	30 00		
Common Lumber, ℔ M	20 00		
Chicago Clear, 1¼, 1½ & 2 in., ℔ M	60 00		
" " 1 in., ℔ M	45 00	@	55 00
" Flooring, D & M, ℔ M	35 00		
" Clear Siding, ℔ M	25 00		
" ¾ Beaded Ceiling, ℔ M	27 00		
Shingles, ℔ M	4 75		
Lath, ℔ M	4 75		
Doors, 2 ft 6 in x 6 ft 6 in, 1 in	1 50		
" 2 ft x 6 ft, 1 3-16	1 75		
" 2 ft 6 in x 6 ft 6 in, 1 3-16	1 95		
" 2 ft 8 in x 6 ft 8 in, 1 3-16	2 10		
" 2 ft 6 in x 6 ft 6 in, 1⅜	2 41		
" 2 ft 8 in x 6 ft 8 in, 1⅜	2 30		
Sash Doors	3 75	@	4 00
Windows, glazed, 8x10—12 light	1 25		
" " 10x12—8 "	1 65		
" " 10x14—8 "	1 80		
" " 12x14—8 "	2 10		
" " 12x16 8— "	2 25		
Blinds, ℔ pair	1 75	@	[illegible]
Tar Paper, ℔ lb	[illegible]		
Carpet Paper, ℔ lb	[illegible]		

First-Class Livery

Wilbur & Goodrich.

At the Avenue Stables citizens and strangers will be furnished at all times with fine driving horses and first class turnouts of every description.

NO OLD PLUGS!

OR

Dilapidated Carriages

Sent out from this establishment to be charged for at full rates. Call on us and you will call again every time.

1-1-87 WILBUR & GOODRICH.

GEO. FECHTER & BRO.,

Fashionable Tailors

Pike's Peak Avenue,

OPPOSITE WALKERS BILLIARD HALL

5-7-30

GUITAR LESSONS

Mrs. Beckwith, corner Bijou and Weber sts., will perfect pupils on the Guitar, enabling them to read and play the most difficult compositions in 24 lessons. Will also gives lessons in the French language. 6 10 1m*

COTTONWOOD

Hot Springs,

CHAFFEE COUNTY, COLO.

PROPRIETORS.

Rev. Joseph Adams, Mrs. J. A. D. Adams, Homœopathic Physician, and Mr. G. K. Hartenstein, Attorney at Law, Leadville.

The Springs are situated at the mouth of Cottonwood Cañon, in a most beautiful country, salubrious atmosphere, surrounded by scenery of the most gorgeous description, being in the very heart of the Saguache range—Mount Yale lying to the north, and Mount Princeton to the south. The crystal waters of the Cottonwood River, abundant with trout, come dashing and sparkling down past the door of the Sanitarium from its fountain head, the eternal beds of snow which cap the hoary old mountain.

The following analysis, connected with six years' experience, warrant us in saying that they are a specific for catarrh, sore eyes, rheumatism, lead poisons, and all scrofulous affections:

SOLIDS.	Grains to pint— Upper Spring	Lower Spring
Carbonate of Soda	4.7	4.8
Carbonate of Lithia	Trace.	Trace.
Carbonate of Lime	2	2
Carbonate of Magnesia	½	½
Sulphate of Soda	½	½
Chloride of Sodium	2½	Trace
Silica	1-24	Trace
Iodine	Trace.	Trace.
Bromide	Trace.	Trace.
Ammonia Muriate	Trace	½
Ammonium, combined	Trace	
Gases	Free Carbonic Acid. Hydrogen Sulphide	Free Carbonic Acid.

We are erecting a building which will enable us to entertain about one hundred patients at the following rates: From $12 to $25 per week for board and room; Baths, $10 per course of 24.

A Coach meets the stage at Mahonville every day, except Sunday. All persons desiring further information will please communicate with the.

REV. JOSEPH ADAMS, Mahonville, Colo.

or G. K. HARTENSTEIN, Esq., Leadville, Colo.

1 23 1yr†

HOTELS.

Colorado Springs Hotel

AND

CRAWFORD HOUSE.

Under One Management.

The undersigned has placed them in perfect order and will keep them in better shape and guarantee a superior table to any house in the city. More visitors can be accommodated than by any three hotels in the city, and is the best located. First-class in every respect, and are the only two hotels in the city that have an unobstructed view of the mountains. Terms moderate.

J. F. ATHERTON,

4 3 1yr COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

Pascoe's Hotel

AND

RESTAURANT.

I have recently fitted up one of the most charming little hotels in the west, and from a long experience in the business can guarantee greater satisfaction at cheaper rates than have ever before been offered. Table supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

RATES $1.50 PER DAY.

Postoffice Block, *Tejon Street.*

3 16 f THOS. PASCOE, Prop'r.

National Hotel,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

CURTISS & QUEREAU, Propr's.

This house is conveniently located, commanding a fine view of the mountains, and is in every way a most desirable stopping place. The table is unsurpassed by any hotel in the state; and the rooms, which are large and airy, are luxuriously furnished.

CENTRAL HOTEL!

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO,

J. P. McMILLEN, Proprietor.

The Best $2.00 per Day House in the State.

This Hotel is now open to the public. EVERY room has been newly papered, painted, calcimined, and furnished throughout with spring [illegible]

It is located in the very center of the City, adjacent to all business houses. Free carriages to and from all trains. RATES:—$2.00 Per Day.

Manitou Park Hotel,

21 miles from Manitou, up the Ute Pass.

Trout Fishing a Specialty.

Reached from Manitou by Concord Stage Line twice a week, and by carriage.

Resident Physician: Dr. TYNDALE.

5 15 1½m

RESTAURANT,

VIENNA BAKERY and ICE CREAM SALOON.

Kenney's Old Stand, Pike's Peak Avenue.

Table always supplied with the best in the market.

5 18 f *CARROLL & RATIGAN.*

St. James Hotel,

COLORADO CITY, COLO.

Board and Lodging, per Week, $4.00

Day Board, per Day, 75

EARL MILLER, Prop.

Cold Spring Boarding House.

Situated one-half mile south of Colorado Springs, in a most beautiful locality. The invalid and tourist will find here every advantage to be desired. First-class fare. Fresh Milk, Butter and Eggs a specialty. Boarders will have free carriage to and from the city. Terms reasonable. Apply at the house, or address P. O. box 131, Colorado Springs.

6 15 tf JAS. A. HIX, Prop'r.

W. LENNOX & BRO.,

PROPRIETORS OF

The Old Reliable Transfer Line

AND DEALERS IN

CANON CITY COAL.

Office at Coal Yard near freight depot. Order Books at the hardware stores of G. S. Barnes and Durkee & Lee.

DRUGS, MEDICINES

AND A

Fine Line of Toilet Articles

May be obtained at

NIECE'S PHARMACY,

South Side of Huerfano Street.

Prescriptions Prepared from the Best Pharmaceutical Preparations, and Correctness and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

o

A CHOICE LINE OF CIGARS.

4-4-1y

Manitou Mineral Waters

Delivered daily in Colorado Springs by WM. REA. Orders by mail or at Robinson's drug store, will receive prompt attention.

All parties are forbidden to carry water away from the Manitou Springs. 5-25-1m

TO THE SUMMIT!

The undersigned have opened a hotel at Jones Park, on the U. S. Signal Trail to the summit of Pike's Peak. The trail follows Bear Creek, a lovely mountain stream, and Jones' Park is as beautiful and romantic a spot as the lover of nature could wish to see. It is 8 miles from Colorado Springs, and will furnish welcome rest and refreshment to the traveler up the steep. Trip to the Park and back can easily be made in one day.

5 31-1m* JAS. F. McDONALD AND WIFE.

Fine Ales, Beer,

AND STOUT!

BOTTLED OR BY THE KEG.

Manufactured and Delivered Daily by the

El Paso County Brewing Comp'y.

Leave Your Orders at the Office, next to Postoffice,

Colorado Springs, - - - Colorado

CHAS. STOCKBRIDGE

President and General Manager.

TAILORING!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED SOME

Fine Spring Goods!

CALL AND SEE THEM!

CHARLES STEARNS.

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.

PUBLISHERS OF THE

Daily and Weekly Gazette.

THE WEEKLY.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE, published every Saturday morning, is acknowledged by professional men, business men, and ranchmen, to be the

BEST WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN COLORADO

It will contain the

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

from all parts of the world, all

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS

published in the Daily, and

Carefully Selected Reading Matter for the Home Circle.

GOOD SOLICITORS ARE EMPLOYED

in order that

Every home in the county shall be supplied with the Weekly Gazette

It is an excellent paper to send to your friends at home; it gives them a correct idea of what is going on around you, and is like writing them a letter. Don't forget this fact and that the

SMALL SUM OF TWO DOLLARS FOR ONE YEAR

will send it anywhere you please postage-paid.

Advertisers and Business Houses

of this and other cities in the state will bear in mind that the WEEKLY GAZETTE circulates freely among our

RANCHMEN AND FARMERS,

and they cannot do better than

Advertise Their Goods in This Paper

Our subscribers read every word of it, and those advertisers whose names appear in it are sure to be the recipients of their custom.

The terms of the WEEKLY are as follows:

WEEKLY.

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	50
One month	25

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.COM

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1879.

Official Paper of the City of Colorado Springs.

TIME-TABLE.

Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.		TRAINS GOING NORTH.	
Thro Freight.		*Way Freight.*	
Arrive	8:19 P.M.	Arrive	10:53 A.M.
Leave	8:35 P.M.	Leave	11:35 A.M.
San Juan Express.		*San Juan Express.*	
Arrive	11:35 A.M.	Arrive	4:10 P.M.
Leave	11:40 A.M.	Leave	4:15 P.M.

Through Tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Fare same from here as from Denver or Pueblo. Parties can select their own route.

For full information call on or address
J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

We are ready to testify from information and belief that yesterday was hot.

Eight persons united with the Cumberland Presbyterian church last Sunday.

A Fort Collins man claims that the North Park carbonate story is made out of whole cloth.

The expenses of the Denver Choral Union's trip to Colorado Springs exceeded their receipts by $100. *Denver Tribune.*

The postoffice at Tabor City was opened May 21. On that day six letters were mailed. Now the letters sent from this office number about a hundred.

The Fountain is nearly dry, and the residents on the banks are fearful that their water supply will be cut short. Rain, rain, we must have rain. *Pueblo Democrat.*

The Court House officials are agitated over a box of cigars. It is said by some that a wager was made, and others deny the assertion. An investigation is talked of.

The candy factory operated by "Joe" and "Sam" in a tent, near the National House, did a large business yesterday. We ate some of the candy, and found it good.

Our city band goes to Pueblo this morning to play for the state convention of colored Masons. This is a compliment to our musicians, as Pueblo and Denver bands offered to play for less money than the Colorado Springs boys.

While College matters are progressing so finely, we would suggest that the trees, newly planted on the campus, be boxed to prevent their being blown down; they now slant in every direction, and that water be turned on for their benefit.

It was on Monday last when a rich strike was made by a prospector, close to the town of Tabor City (Chalk Ranch). In making the survey for the claim, the lines were run so as to take in all the buildings, and pretty much the entire town site of the city of Tabor.

A young blacksmith in West Denver is a musical prodigy. He don't know one note from another, yet is able to execute some of the most difficult passages on the piano or organ. His touch is light but firm, and his rough fingers possess remarkable elasticity.

The lad who has been discovered by sensational correspondents in Leadville to be the young party, Charley Ross, is now a newsboy in the Carbonate City. He says he don't care a blank whether he is Charley Ross or not, so long as he can make a stake selling newspapers.

By reference to the business locals it will be seen that Mr. L. K. Oldroyd, the well-known Huerfano Street Photographer, has added to his excellent gallery a new back ground, representing the gateway to the Garden of the Gods. He has secured the services of Mr. Frank A. Nims, from the Academy of Design, New York, and Mr. J. Slinn, a portrait painter, has located his studio in Mr. Oldroyd's gallery.

Mr. Rudd, in shooting at what he thought was a strange cat, found after it was too late that his own cat had changed places with the stranger while he had gone to get his revolver, and the result was he sent a bullet through the shoulder of his own pet. Some sharper, acting in the absence of Mr. Bergh, fined Mr. Rudd $100, by extracting that sum from the pocket of the would be assassin while taking a short sleep in his office. *Canon City Record.*

Friday night some thief stole two ponies, saddles, bridles, and lariats from near Mr. W. H. Granger's residence in the northern part of town. The ponies were the property of Dan and Charlie Granger, aged respectively fourteen and eight years, and were used by the boys in herding cattle. Everyone who has heard of the theft expresses the liveliest sympathy with the little fellows and the hope that the animals may be recovered with the ropes tangled round the necks of the thieves.

It may be cooling to the sufferers by the severe hot spell now raging down on earth to know that up here in Leadville this *morning, June 20th*, men were out skating on the ice. This is a literal fact. At 5 o'clock this morning ice was formed over the ditches above the smelting works sufficiently thick to hold up a heavy man and allow him to slide. Just for the name of it a couple of men, both of whom will make affidavit if doubted, skated several times back and forward over the ice, which they judged was nearly half an inch thick. *Chronicle.*

Personal.

Dr. J. A. Hart went up to Denver on business last evening.

The Hon. Roderick Quinby, of Colorado City, went east yesterday.

Mr. James Wilson, an old citizen of Colorado Springs, now manager of the Union Stockyards at St. Louis, left town yesterday for a brief sojourn in Denver.

Mr. J. D. Stuttevant, one of the most prominent wool manufacturers in the United States, is in the city visiting his niece Mrs. W. H. Macomber.

Ohio is to be nearly orphaned during the next month. Upwards of two hundred of her brilliant editors are about to bid farewell to violent scenes of daily and weekly strife to enjoy nature in repose in the wilds of Colorado. They will visit the Garden of the Gods and the Geysers and the Mormons, and take a peek at Pike's Peak, and perhaps a subterranean view of the silver mines of Nevada. They will meet at Cincinnati in convention to-day, and after two days of junketing in the pretty paradox of America they will shoot off on *Friday* morning for St. Louis. The *Journal* will be represented as it should be on great occasions. *Dayton (O.) Journal.*

The editors left St. Louis last Monday morning for the west. They will stop a day or two in Kansas City.

Botany.

The success of the College botany class has led Professor Jones to undertake to organize a second class, beginning July 2d. Persons wishing to join the class should notify him at once.

The time will be devoted largely to the analysis of wild flowers.

Is It the Same Old Safe?

In 1865 a great flood overwhelmed Denver. The usually insignificant Cherry creek rose until it become a river. The flood continued for two days, and Cherry creek, joining its forces with the Platte, become a foaming lake.

The people of Denver left their houses and sought shelter on the hills and elevations overlooking the town. When the flood subsided, which it was several days in doing, that portion of the town nearest the treacherous little stream was found to have suffered almost utter destruction. Among the buildings swept away was a portion of the little wooden court house where all the business of Arapahoe county was then transacted. The system governing the public and private interests of the little town was necessarily imperfect at that early day and it happened that in consequence of the general feeling of insecurity naturally entertained by the citizens of a little isolated mountain town, they (the citizens) had stored the title deeds to their property and other documents, and objects considered of value, in the great safe belonging to the county and kept in the little court house on the banks of the creek. The flood demolished the court house, and when the waters had receded, there was no sign of the safe anywhere to be found. The floor upon which it rested was gone, except fragments of it that remained attached to the timbers of the building. The theory generally adopted was that the floor had been torn from the building by the force of the flood, and drifted with the safe upon it down the creek, and perhaps into the Platte, with which the stream connects. The greatest excitement prevailed when the disappearance of the safe became generally known, and nearly the whole town was directly and personally interested. The affairs of the county were thrown into great confusion, as the books, records and annals of finished and unfinished business, was all in the safe. On behalf of the citizens, whose title deeds and other documents were stored in the safe, the authorities offered a reward of from $300 to $500 for the recovery of the iron depository.

Search was made everywhere, the river and the creek were dragged but no safe was found. All this happened fourteen years ago. Last Saturday, says the *Tribune*, Mr. Jacob N. Best found the safe; that is he asserts that he found it. Mr. Best refuses to give any particulars about the discovery of the safe, and even insists on keeping the place where he found it to himself. He says he discovered it while in a boat with some companions. The way in which they settled the question of what it might be was by feeling down along its sides which were buried in sand. Further information he refuses to give until he is assured by the authorities that the reward offered for its recovery fourteen years ago will be paid him. It is evidently in some ordinarily inaccessible spot, as he defiantly invites the town to pole or drag the river for it. He says that he has assured himself that it is the identical safe for which the reward was offered, as none other has since been lost in the city, or between the city and the Missouri. It has been suggested to us that *this story is a romance.* What of that? We think it safe and best to relate it.

Daily Abstract of Meteorological Record of Colorado College, Colorado Springs.

FOR JUNE 23, 1879.

Highest barometer, 29.921 in 7 a.m.
Lowest barometer 29.806 in 2.43 p.m.
Range .115 inches
Mean barometer, 29.843 inches.
Highest thermometer, 89°.5.
Lowest thermometer, 49.
Range of thermometer, 40°.5.
Mean thermometer, 76°.
Wind—Prevailing direction, N.
Mean humidity, 18 per cent. of saturation.

D.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Atchison Party Loom Up.

A Blood and Thunder Extra.

What Judge Hallett's Order Means.

Many a Slip Between the Cup and Lip.

BONFIRE GAST ON THE DECISION.

SOUTH PUEBLO, June 23.

Special to the Gazette:

Bonfire Gast sent a telegram to the *Chieftain* about noon to-day, and the proprietors of that enterprising sheet accomplished the herculean task of publishing an extra. The entire mechanical and editorial force of the office was pressed into service, and by five o'clock the steaming paper was being distributed to the anxious multitude in waiting on the crowded streets. During the preparation of this stupendous bombshell all other business in Pueblo was suspended, and the public rejoicing over the victory of the Santa Fe still continues. The celebration of the Fourth of July has been anticipated and the orations that were bottled for that occasion are now popping out like champagne corks. The following is a verbatim copy of the extra aforesaid, which is telegraphed that your readers may see how carefully the *Chieftain* and its correspondents adhere to the truth:

THE CHIEFTAIN, EXTRA.

[Rooster.]

"COULDN'T WE HAVE A FEW BONFIRES?"

LIGHT UP THE "LAVA BEDS OF HELL."

LET OUR COUNTY OFFICIALS LOOK OUT.

Special to the Chieftain:

DENVER, June 23, 1879.

Judges Hallett and Miller rendered separate concurring opinions. They spoke with great feeling and vehemence. They say everything done under Bowen's writ was void. The proceedings were a disgrace, and the officers should now consider whether they have not brought upon themselves very serious consequences.

The Rio Grande is ordered to restore possession to the Santa Fe, and must respond to the order in three days. If it is found that the receiver has possession, court will take care of him afterwards. Judge Miller says that the authority of the federal court must be respected, and that he, as justice of the supreme court of the United States, will see that it is done.

Yum, yum!

THE DECISION BY JUDGE HALLETT.

As may be seen in our dispatches, Judge Hallett yesterday issued an order of restitution against the D. & R. G. Co. The news was variously interpreted on its arrival in this city. We found at the Denver & Rio Grande office, the utmost quiet and confidence. From every appearance, such an order had been expected.

On the street, there was a different state of feeling. The Atchison officials were walking up and down our streets with beaming countenances, and saying a telegram had been received here which said, "Hallett decides that the A. T. & S. F. must be put in possession of the road." The ex-agent and his assistants confidently asserted that they would be in possession by this morning at least.

As there seems to be much misapprehension in regard to the character and effect of the writ, we write and some explanation of the dispatch on our first page. First it should be noticed that the writ of restitution is issued against the Denver and Rio Grande Co. But the company has not possession of the road and of course cannot give up what it does not possess. The question that naturally arises is what effect will this order have on the possession by the receiver. There has been considerable confusion on this point because it has been thought by some parties that the D. & R. G. Co. turned the road over to the receiver and that his title comes through the D. & R. G. Co. But this is not true. It comes from Judge Bowen in another suit to which the A. T. & S. F. is not a party.

THE DIVIDE SPEAKS.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

MONUMENT, June 21st.

The people of this town have had enough of the Banana Line, and their sympathies are wholly with the pioneer road. So complete a revulsion of feeling has taken place in the last six weeks that your correspondent does not know of a single Santa Fe man in the place or vicinity. We have had several illustrations of the utter indifference of the Kansas corporation to the interests of our people—among others the raising of freight charges between here and Denver *from 75 to 100 per cent.*, e. g. fourth class freight from Denver to Monument was raised from 30 to 46 cents; first class from 45 to 70 cents, while on furniture and many other articles we were charged $1.40 per 100 pounds. Our people have also found out that it is much easier to run down to your place and get their accounts for stock killed or material furnished adjusted than to wait indefinitely on a corporation whose principal office is five hundred miles away in another state. While we do not pretend to fathom the legal intricacies of the dispute between the D. & R. G. and Atchison roads it is generally believed that it is impossible to dispossess the owner of property when in peaceable possession of the same.

NARROW GAUGE.

The suit under which the road passed into the hands of a receiver was brought by the *sole surviving trustee of the road.* When the road was built a mortgage was executed to certain trustees to secure the bondholders. According to the terms of the mortgage, the trustee could foreclose the mortgage whenever there should be a default in interest. There has been such a default, and in response to the request of the trustee, Judge Bowen took the road away from the D. & R. G. Company and put it in the hands of a receiver. Here it will remain until the creditors of the road ask for a change. Judge Miller stated on the bench on Tuesday that Judge Bowen's court and Judge Hallett's court had *concurrent jurisdiction*, and the court which first took possession of the road would hold it. As Judge Miller will probably be on the bench when answer is made that the Denver and Rio Grande Company have not possession, but that it is in the hands of a receiver appointed by Judge Bowen, *this will probably end the matter.*

The dispatch says no force is to be used. The marshal will probably serve the writ on Colonel Dodge who will say that the road is in the hands of a receiver. This answer will be carried to Judge Hallett and here the matter will *rest for the present.*

AN ORDER.

In view of the writ issued by Judge Hallett the following order was issued by the receiver to the employes:

DENVER, June 23.

All Agents and Employes D. & R. G. Railway:

The orders of the *court* this day made do not relate to, or interfere with the possession of the undersigned as receiver of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway. All employes will continue in the regular discharge of their duties.

Per H. A. RISLEY,
D. C. DODGE, Receiver.
Gen'l Manager.

Colorado College.

Passing the College grounds on Saturday, we were glad to see men busy at work putting up the rafters of the building. The stone work is nearly completed, and no more delays are apprehended. Those engaged in the prosecution of this enterprise need no urging from us. Being in a position to carry it forward, they are doing so with all vigor.

We are especially glad that they have decided to invite the people to a public gathering on the 4th, to promote the interests of the College. In our opinion, the whole community should be awake to the importance of building up in this place a broad, liberal and substantial institution of learning. A large immigration is pouring into the state, wealth is accumulating, new towns are being planted, and old ones are growing faster than ever before, and it needs no prophet to tell us that unless institutions of advanced instruction are at once founded, society will recede rather than advance. The pursuit of wealth threatens to be engrossing, and we must create counter influences, and do so at once. Permanent residents here have great interests at stake in this matter. They have brought with them the culture of the east, but where will their children obtain suitable education if they do not furnish them the facilities? Parents will hardly discharge their duty to their sons if they encourage them to go to the mines and the ranches, and *do not prepare* for them educational privileges that shall fit them to bear a part in molding the future society of this state.

Moreover, we confess that we have a strong local feeling regarding it. Northern Colorado had several years the start of the southern portions of the state; but our scenery is as *fine, our resources* are as great, and our population is to be as numerous as theirs. We ought certainly to determine that our character as intelligent, enterprising and educated communities shall challenge comparison with theirs. Where the state capital shall be, or what special points shall be business centers we cannot decide, but we can create here an intellectual centre that shall be known and acknowledged as such not only in the state, but far beyond its limits. The towns of Amherst, Massachusetts, Oberlin, Ohio, and Beloit, Wisconsin, were not important as towns till the colleges *in them* made them so, and now they all stand pre-eminent in their fame and influence.

Colorado Springs is universally admitted to be remarkable both for its beauty and the numbers of its cultivated citizens; but its beauty alone will not give it a wide influence. Its culture, if not sustained, will be less in the next generation. Increasing business it will doubtless have; but it will lose something of this to towns nearer the mines. The advantage of our position and the tastes of our people open to us one career in which we can have no rivals. Somewhere in this state there will be a seat of learning that shall be to the whole Rocky mountain region what Yale or Harvard is to New England, why may it not be this place? A beginning has already been made. An elegant building for college purposes is already reared, and we learn that enlarged plans for the development of the college are laid.

We believe the institution rests upon the right basis. It is independent of church and state. It is christian, but not sectarian. All, we think, will yield a hearty assent to its platform as laid down by Prof. Bliss in his sermon last Sabbath at the Baptist church.

He said: "The projectors of this college intend to serve no one sect, but all sects alike. They will welcome to its board of trust judicious and worthy men of all shades of religious belief, and to its corps of instruction professors connected with all churches. They are christian men, they honor the divine government and word, and intend to make the spirit of the college reverent as well as scholarly, yet with the special and various tenets of christian doctrine they do not conceive it to be their duty to meddle. They wish to serve families in their desire to fit sons and daughters for lives of usefulness, society in its demand for good morals, high intelligence and the means of progress toward worthy ends. The churches by carrying well forward in scholastic courses the men who shall proclaim religious truth, and the entire community and state, by giving a thorough education to many men who shall administer, educational, political and judicial affairs."

In this work we bid the trustees and faculty God speed, and hope that our citizens will enter with spirit into all plans for promoting it.

The Price of Wool.

Messrs. Coates Brothers, of Philadelphia, send us the following circular concerning wool. "The current price for Colorado and New Mexican wools are annexed. Prices are again higher, and we note an advance since the first instant of about two cents per pound on most grades of fleece and unwashed. Wool is very scarce here and all so far received has met with quick sale at full market prices. The arrivals have been principally unwashed. So little washed has arrived that quotations for it are yet nominal. The prices being paid in the wool growing sections and the eagerness of manufacturers for supplies would seem to warrant present or perhaps higher values being maintained. Woolen goods have been in good request and many manufacturers have declined to sell their product at ruling values but in very few cases have they yet been able to obtain any material advance in price.

Some Colorado and New Mexico wools have been received and have met with quick sale at advanced rates, but the low grades of foreign wools which compete with the coarse carpet grades of this section, have not yet advanced materially, and this will undoubtedly tend to keep the coarsest grade from going much higher. The more northern territory wools are in good request and would bring high figures if here now. Supplies from all sections come forward slowly and we do not expect to see wools accumulate in market until much later than usual, as manufacturers have so little stock that it will take some time to supply even their immediate wants.

Choice fine, selected	23@27
Improved, selected	17@23
Average	18@20
Coarse, carpet stock, light or clean	17@18
heavy or greasy	15@17
Fall clip, coarse	17@18
Medium and fine	19@23
Black	14@16

Concerning New Mexico.

The mines and agricultural resources of New Mexico receive the attention of the Santa Fe *Sentinel* for June 19th and as the article contains some facts of interest to our readers we condense the article and present it as follows:

The great wealth of New Mexico, in the precious, as well as in many of the baser metals and stones, is every day becoming more and more an admitted fact.

Gold is known to exist in over fifty different localities in the Territory. It and silver must have been known and extensively mined by the Aztecs, as the presence of their old ruins is said to be an almost unfailing indication of mines. The Spaniards mined gold, silver, and copper in this region, and Jesuit priests more thoroughly prospected it than it has been since. They reported at all points great riches, and the existence of all the precious metals. At the Placer Mountain, the Old and New Placer, quartz lodes have been opened since the war.

At Moreno mines, at Ute Creek, and other tributaries of the Cimarron and Red rivers, large deposits of gold have been discovered and worked.

At Pinos Altos, quartz gold-mining has received considerable attention. Thirty lodes were discovered, paying from forty to two hundred dollars per ton. In this district a few years ago thirty lodes of gold quartz were worked, ten of silver or a combination of silver and gold, and three of copper. There have been picked up in one day in a gulch at Pinos Altos ores of gold, silver, lead, zinc, magnetic iron, and plumbago. The number of *mines now* worked there has largely increased.

Twenty-seven miles from the city of Santa Fe is the Real de Dolores, or the Old Placer, discovered in the year 1833, and from that up to 1840 it contained a *population* varying from 2,000 to 3,000 persons, the most of whom were engaged in washing out gold, laboring under great disadvantage on account of the scarcity of water, it being necessary to carry the dirt to the water, a distance of nearly two miles, or pack water in kegs or barrels to the dirt; there were at one time some dozen or more stores there with merchandise; the amount of gold taken out by this rude process is variously estimated from $300,000 to $500,000 yearly. Many rich gold-bearing quartz lodes were discovered, but owing to the want of water and proper machinery were not worked to any extent.

The Real de San Francisco, ten miles south of Real de Dolores was discovered in 1840, and was considered much richer than that of Dolores, and was worked about six years, the miners laboring under the same difficulties as to water as occurred at the Dolores. There were over 5,000 people at this place at one time.

West from the Mesilla valley, the principal town in which are Mesilla, Las Cruces and Dona Ana, is the new and very flourishing mining town of Silver City. The mines were discovered in the locality in the year of 1870, and since then Silver City has been founded, and now has a population of nearly 3,000, the town containing, besides miners and mining establishments, lawyers, physicians, preachers, editors and so forth, and churches, school houses, printing offices and mercantile houses; some of the most handsome brick dwellings too, being found there. Most of the mines opened and worked in that section well sustain their reputation.

The soil of the valleys throughout the territory is a rich sandy loam, composed of the *disintegrated* matter of the older rocks and volcanic ashes. It is light and porous and of surprising fertility, corn, wheat, oats and barley grow well in all parts of the territory; corn is a staple product. The cereals do best in the northern district and elevated plateaus; corn, vegetables and all kinds of fruit do best in the valleys; corn, in the rich bottoms along the principal streams, if well cultivated may be made to yield over 80 bushels per acre; wheat, on the uplands often yields over 50 bushels per acre. Farm lands in the Taos valley, and in the vicinity of Santa Fe, have been under cultivation over 200 years, and in all that time not one ounce of fertilizing material has been used to enrich them; yet, there is no perceptible diminution in crops. The valley of the Rio Grande del Norte, for 400 miles in length, averaging five miles in breadth, can all be irrigated with the turbid water of the stream from which its name is derived. This stream, like the Nile, is the sole reliance of the farmer, the water is turbid with sediment one-fifth of its weight at high water. At such times each irrigation is equal, if not superior, to a coat of the richest fertilizer. El Paso valley has been cultivated in this way over 265 years.

Cabbage grow splendidly, often weighing from 30 to 60 pounds each. Onions also grow wonderfully large, weighing from one to two pounds each; those raised in the Raton Mountains are are said to possess the finest flavor. Irish potatoes are grown in the northern districts, where they yield enormously. Sweet potatoes are raised in the Mesilla Valley, and at Fort Stanton, on the Rio Benito and Ruidoso, in Lincoln county.

Beets, radishes, turnips, parsnips and carrots, grow well everywhere. Beans, peas and tobacco are also grown successfully; beans to the native population are *what the potato is to the Irish.* Apples do well in almost all parts of the country. Peaches, pears and apricots do well from Bernalillo down; also on the Pecos from Anton Chico down; melons of all kinds grow to grand proportions, and of the most delicious flavor.

Not more than one-tenth of the valleys of the Rio Grande or Pecos are occupied or cultivated. The same may be said of an hundred other valleys and terraces along the large streams, and especially so of the higher plateaus.

In pastoral pursuits, New Mexico is almost without a rival. Within a few years she will be entirely so. Her plains and plateaus are a boundless extent of pasturage, covered with the most nutritious grasses, to the extent of feeding millions of sheep, cattle, and horses, her mild, equable climate, offering few rigors that are not obviated by ample shelter afforded by the canons and valleys projecting from the mountains.

The grasses of this country possess a peculiar tenacity to life. They survive through a succession of dry seasons, and when looking apparently dead, a few showers of rain will restore them to life and freshness. It is said they change from a single shower. The grama and mesquit varieties commence curing in the early fall and though apparently dead, seem to preserve all their sweet, nutritious qualities. All kinds of stock thrive upon them, and cattle become almost as fat as if stall fed.

Real Estate Transfers.

W P G Hayward to O C A Sigafus, lot No. 11 in block No. 276 in addition No. 1	$200.00
L B Hammond, V S Culver and E T Marsh to Samuel Gale, lot No. 8 in block No. 54	225.00
Fanny T Hallowell to Bernard Gilpin, lot No. 15 in block No. 21, addition No. 1	250.00
Charles Hallowell to M J Bouttell, lot No. 15	200.00
Samuel P Murray, Sonora county, California, to Richard Gains, the following lands, beginning 20 rods n of s e cor of s w ¼ of n w ¼, sec 11 tp 15 range 66 west, thence ten rods n on e line; thence 80 rods w; thence ten rods s; thence 80 rods e to place of beginning, containing 5 acres	100.00
The Colorado Springs Company to G W H De Witt, the s ½ of the s e ¼ of the n w ¼ of the s w ¼ of sec 6 tp 14 s range 66 west, containing 5 acres	125.00
The United States, homestead certificate to Wm A Laird, the w ½ of the s e ¼, the s w ¼ of the n e ¼, and the n e ¼ of the s w ¼ of sec 22 in tp 11, s of range 67 w, containing 160 acres	

Hotel Arrivals.

PASCOR HOTEL—E C Deyer, Junction City, Kas; O F Black, Richland Center, Wis; P T Hunt, Denver; A Caldwell, Otero, N M; A M Mitchell, Wayland, Mo; R P Wayland, Memphis, Mo.

NATIONAL HOTEL—S E Shepardson, Marble Rock, Iowa; Geo W Roberts, Omaha, Neb; Alex Shaw, Delhi, N Y; D B Shaw, Denver; Dr H P Ellis, Elizabeth, N J; A H Ward, Edgerton, Col; A P Fishback, Kansas City; W T Devereux, Cleora, Col; A Pelletue, Leadville; M E Smith, Leadville; E P Stone, Tom S Jerome, Saginaw, Mich; J S Billings, St. Louis; W R Berry, M.D; Geo H Hubbell; Trenton, Mo; J T Davis, Eugene Davis, Calvin McFerran, Louisville, Ky; P Cumming, Denver.

SPRINGS HOTEL—J Sheeran, Vt; Miss Mary Donovan, city; F H Cramer, Manitou, G Millard, ranch; C H Gates, Toledo, Ohio; H L Smith, N Y; W Sharp [illegible], Pueblo; L H Kalemeier, St Louis; C A Lansing, ranch; H Carnes, Trenton, Mo; J H Hosman, Chillicothe, Mo; William Shoot, Hannibal, Mo; R Gates, Ranch; P Keller, Denver; D. Tyndale, Manitou Park; A E Baker, Toledo, Ohio; Hal M Rhoads, Denver; Jos B Mayer, Buffalo, N Y; S E Williams and wife, Go; J H Austin, Chicago ranch; B O Jacobs, R E Jacobs, Shreveport, La; C Bachelor, Troy, N Y; J F Parker, F L Dodge, Parkersburg, Ia; Geo W Roberts, Mrs O J Holmes and child, Texas; C Hoonick, Chicago.

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